

Ac. 4421 (1)

Library

CITY OF ST. ALBANS



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

GEORGE CUST, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

R. E. C. GODDARD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

FOR THE YEAR

1965

S T. A L B A N S C I T Y

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor J.G. Pyne (Chairman)
Councillor J. Farrelly (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor H.L. Collins
Councillor R.S. Durrant
Councillor L.V. Heath
Councillor J.E.G. Jones, B.Sc.
Councillor P. Ordinaire
Councillor H.C.B. Sampson
Councillor G.C. Woollatt

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

George Cust, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

R.E.C. Goddard, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

L.A. Croft, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

F.W.P. Harmsworth, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.,
H. Sumner, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.,
Public Health Inspectors.

J.D. Curzon, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.,
Public Analyst.

Mrs. A.R. Symons
Secretary.

Miss M.M.H. Furse
Clerk

R.H. Fox,
Public Health Assistant.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30124220>

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Divisional Health Office,
Bleak House,
Catherine Street,
St. Albans.

St. Albans: 59211

July, 1966.

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of St. Albans.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the City of St. Albans for 1965.

I am very pleased to report again that the general picture of the health of the citizens is good. There was a slight rise in the death rate in 1965 on the very low figure of the previous year. The major causes of death are typical of those in any western urbanised society namely degenerative diseases, the cardiovascular diseases and the cancers. It is regrettable that twenty one citizens died of accidents compared with twelve in the previous year. 72.7% of all deaths were in people aged over 65. The birth rate of 19.3 per thousand equals the peak birth rate which we had in 1960 and this is contrary to the national figure where the birth rate dropped to 18 per thousand.

The Council took one very important decision during the year to join with the other district councils in the St. Albans Health Division to form a Divisional Health and Welfare Executive which would be responsible for the personal health services in the area delegated to them from the County Council. I hope this will give local representatives a say and an interest in the personal health services in the area. I have this year altered the form of the Annual Report largely because of the formation of the Divisional Health and Welfare Executive since the Divisional Medical Officer will be making a report on personal health services in the Division to the Divisional Executive, I have not therefore included in this Annual Report the report on the Divisional Health Services as in previous years.

My thanks are due to Mr. Jewell, the Chief Clerk, for compiling most of the statistics, Mrs. Tavener who typed the whole of this report, and to Mrs. Small for its printing.

There is a well known saying "Public Health is People", because without people there would be no need for public health services, and without people we could not run public health services. I would like to say thank you to the many people without whose close co-operation it would be impossible to run our health services, to my medical colleagues in general practice and the hospitals, the staff of the Health Department, the doctors, Miss Seymour and the nursing staff, Mrs. Taylor, and the home helps, Mr. Jewell and the office staff, Mr. Goddard and the public health inspectors and to the public of St. Albans.

Finally I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen for all the consideration you have given me and the members of my staff during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE CUST

Medical Officer of Health.

Section A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population	52,140
Area (in acres)	5,129
Number of Inhabited houses on the Rate Books	
Dwelling Houses	16,070
Shops with living accommodation	256
Licensed Premises with living accommodation	<u>64</u>
	<u>16,390</u>
Rateable Value	£3,086,389
Sum represented by a penny rate for the year 1965/66	£12,350

Vital Statistics

Live Births -	
Number	1,006
Rate per 1,000 population	19.3
Illegitimate Live Births -	
Number	75
Rate % of total live births	7.5
Stillbirths -	
Number	13
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	12.8
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,019
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) -	
Number	13
Rate per 1,000 live births	12.9
Infant Mortality Rate -	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	12.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	14.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate -	
Number	10
Rate per 1,000 total live births	9.9
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate -	
Number	8
Rate per 1,000 total live births	8.0

Peri-Natal Mortality Rate -

Number (stillbirths and deaths under one week) 21
 Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths 20.6

Maternal Mortality (including Abortion) NIL

Deaths

Number of Deaths 587
 Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 11.3

In order to make comparisons between the rates in different areas and the country as a whole, the Registrar General has supplied "Comparability Factors" to be applied to these two rates so that comparisons can be made. Applying these two factors to the crude rates gives the following results:

Crude Birth Rate	Comparable Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Comparable Death Rate
19.3	19.1	11.3	11.2

Death, Birth, Infant Mortality, Stillbirth and Peri-Natal Mortality Rates

<u>Year</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>	<u>Stillbirth Rate</u>	<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u>
1947	12.6	17.9	33.0		
1948	10.2	17.2	19.2		
1949	11.5	18.2	13.1		
1950	11.3	16.3	33.3		
1951	12.0	16.4	27.6		
1952	10.6	16.5	27.1		
1953	11.5	15.6	29.9		
1954	10.8	15.4	18.5		
1955	10.3	15.9	15.2		
1956	11.0	16.3	15.8		
1957	10.9	15.5	15.0		
1958	10.5	16.9	22.3		
1959	11.5	17.6	16.3		
1960	10.8	19.3	13.7		
1961	11.6	16.5	8.5	24.9	30.8
1962	10.8	18.4	15.1	19.1	29.7
1963	11.7	18.9	18.9	13.5	24.8
1964	10.2	17.4	16.7	20.7	27.3
1965	11.3	19.3	12.9	12.8	20.6

Causes of Death

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	18	6
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	10
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	28	31
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	2
16. Diabetes	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	38	58
18. Coronary disease, angina	56	52
19. Hypertension	6	10
20. Other heart disease	13	40
21. Other circulatory disease	17	17
22. Influenza	1	-
23. Pneumonia	16	19
24. Bronchitis	22	5
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	6	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2
27. Gastritis and enteritis, diarrhoea	-	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	3	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	21	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	2
34. All other accidents	5	9
35. Suicide	1	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	3	-
Totals	<u>277</u>	<u>310</u>

Vital Statistics, 1965 - England and Wales

Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns of Registrar General.

Births

*Live Births (per 1,000 total population)	18.0
Stillbirths (per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	15.7

* First year since 1955 that births have fallen compared with the previous year.

Deaths

All Causes (per 1,000 total population)	11.5
*Infants under 1 year (per 1,000 related live births)	19.0
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	0.25
Neo-Natal Death Rate (per 1,000 related live births)	13.0
Peri-Natal Mortality (per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	26.9

* Lowest ever recorded in this country.

This table is included to enable comparison to be made between local rates and national rates, but in dealing with the relatively low numbers from which local rates are calculated, one must be very cautious about drawing conclusions.

Number of Deaths and Death Rates from Tuberculosis and Cancer, 1965.

The provisional number of deaths and death rates per million population for England and Wales during the year 1965 are as follows:-

	<u>Number</u>			<u>Rate</u>		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Respiratory						
Tuberculosis	1,500	508	2,008	65	21	42
Other Tuberculosis	141	133	274	6	5	6
Cancer of Lung						
and Bronchus	22,231	4,168	26,399	957	170	553
Other Cancer	35,233	44,706	79,939	1,517	1,822	1,674

COMMENTARY ON VITAL STATISTICS - ST. ALBANS CITY

There was an increase in the birth rate in 1965, the birth rate increasing from 17.4 to 19.3 per thousand of the estimated population - an increase in the number of births of 109. The national birth rate of 18.0 can be compared with our comparable birth rate of 19.1. The national birth rate of 18.0 per thousand of the population is the first year since 1955 that births have fallen compared with the previous year. The birth figures for the City are therefore contrary to the national trend for 1965.

The number of illegitimate births in the City rose from 59 in 1964 to 75 in 1965, representing 7.5% of the live births. Behind these simple figures lie a number of human problems with which the staff of the Health Department and the social workers of the Children's Department and various voluntary agencies have to do a great deal of work. The number of stillbirths dropped from 19 in 1964 to 13 in 1965, resulting in a decrease in the stillbirth rate from 20.7 to 12.8. The stillbirth rate for England and Wales was 15.7.

The number of infant deaths under one year of age dropped from 15 to 13. This gave an infant mortality rate of 12.9 compared with 16.7 of the year before (England and Wales infant mortality rate was 19.0, the lowest national figure ever recorded). The causes of these infant deaths are as follows:-

Age at Death

Cause of Death	1 wk.	2 wks.	3 wks.	4 wks.	TOTAL under 1 mth.	Under 3 mths.	Under 6 mths.	Under 9 mths.	Under 12 mths.	TOTAL under 1 year
Prematurity	4	2			6					6
Congenital Malformations	1			1	2	1				3
Infections	1				1		1			2
Respiratory Failure	2				2					2
Total	8	2		1	11	1	1			13

Of these children, 10 died before they were a month old, compared with 8 in 1964. This gave a neo-natal mortality rate of 9.9, compared with a neo-natal mortality rate of 8.9 in 1964. Of the 10 children who died in the first month of life, 8 of them died during the first week of life, this gave an early neo-natal mortality rate of 8.0 in 1965, compared with 6.7 in 1964. If, however, we consider the peri-natal mortality rate, which is an overall figure considering stillbirths and deaths under one week, (this, therefore, includes nearly all deaths associated with diseases or disorders of pregnancy and childbirth), 21 children died giving a rate per 1,000 total of live and stillbirths of 20.6, compared with 27.3 in 1964.

DEATHS

587 people of all ages died in the City during 1965, giving a crude death rate of 11.3, and a standardised death rate of 11.2. This is to be compared with a crude death rate of 10.2 in 1964. There is nothing really special about the individual causes of death. Diseases of the heart and arteries, and the cancers, being the most common causes of death.

Coronary Disease

56 men and 52 women died of this disease during the year. I have set out this table showing the ages of death for men and women for this one disease. This is 22 more deaths than in 1964.

Age of Death

25-		35-		45-		55-		65-		75+		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
-	-	2	1	5	1	17	1	17	13	15	36	56	52

The present stage of medical research would lead us to believe that this is one of the preventable diseases. This disease causes death more commonly, and at a younger age, in men than women, in those who are obese and overeat, take insufficient exercise, smoke cigarettes, and are subjected to mental stresses and strains, than in those who are thin, take a reasonable amount of physical exercise, are non-smokers, and who deal better with their mental stresses and strains.

Cancers. 107 people died of cancers in 1965, and this Table compiled from local records shows the ages of men and women who died from cancers in various sites.

		25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 +	TOTAL
Stomach	Male	-	-	-	1	4	1	8
	Female	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Lung	Male	1	-	3	7	3	6	25
	Female	-	-	-	1	-	4	
Breast	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	Female	-	1	3	2	3	1	
Uterus	Female	-	-	2	1	1	-	4
Bladder	Male	-	-	2	1	-	-	5
	Female	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Rectum	Male	-	1	-	1	1	1	6
	Female	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Oesophagus	Male	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Colon	Male	-	-	1	2	1	1	13
	Female	-	-	-	1	2	5	
Prostate	Male	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
Pancreas	Male	-	-	-	1	1	1	4
	Female	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Brain	Male	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
	Female	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Tongue	Male	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larynx	Male	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Skin	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Female	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Unknown	Male	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Liver	Male	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
	Female	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Ovary	Female	-	1	3	-	2	-	6
Others	Male	1	1	2	1	3	-	19
	Female	-	-	1	3	3	4	

Lung Cancer which was again the most common of the cancers, with 25 deaths, showed a small increase of 4 above the 1964 figures. The association between this disease and smoking should by now be very well known.

This disease and coronary thrombosis are both diseases associated with unhealthy habits and the remedy for these is in the hands of the individual concerned.

Section B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Welfare Centres and Clinics.

Bricket Wood - The Scout Hut,
Black Boy Wood.

Infant Welfare	2nd and 4th Tuesdays - 2-4 p.m. (Dr. attends)
Vaccination & Immunisation	3rd Wednesdays - 9.30 - 11.30 a.m.

Colney Heath - The Pavilion.

Infant Welfare	1st and 3rd Tuesdays - 2.30 - 4 p.m. (Dr. attends)
----------------	---

Harpenden - 40 Luton Road,
(Harpenden 2040)

Ophthalmic	Mondays - 9.30 - 11.30 a.m. (By appointment)
Vaccination & Immunisation	2nd and 4th Wednesday in month - 9.30 a.m. - (Dr. attends) 12 noon.
Speech Therapy	Thursdays - 9.30 - 12 noon; 2 - 4 p.m. (By appointment)
Infant Welfare	Wednesdays - 1.45 - 4.30 p.m. (Dr. attends)
Dental	Tuesdays - 9.30 - 12 noon; 2 - 4 p.m. Fridays - 9.30 - 12 noon. (By appointment)

Harpenden - Batford J.M.I. School,
Pickford Hill.

Infant Welfare	2nd and 4th Thursdays - 1.45 - 4.30 p.m. (Dr. attends)
Speech Therapy	Wednesdays 9.30 - 12 noon.

Harpenden - Southdown,
Methodist Church Hall.

Infant Welfare	Fridays - 2 - 4.30 p.m. (Dr. attends 2nd & 4th)
----------------	--

London Colney - Primary School,
Alexander Road.

Vaccination & Immunisation	Fridays - 9.30 - 12 noon. (Dr. attends 2nd & 4th)
Infant Welfare	Thursdays - 1.45 - 4.30 p.m. (Dr. attends 1st & 3rd)

Redbourn - Congregational Hall.

Infant Welfare

2nd and 4th Tuesdays - 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.

St. Albans - Village Hall, Park Street.

Infant Welfare

2nd and 4th Mondays - 1.30 - 4.p.m.
(Dr. attends)

St. Albans - Mandeville Health Centre,
Mandeville Drive.

Telephone: 50471.

Infant Welfare

1st and 3rd Thursdays - 2 - 4 p.m.
(Dr. attends)

Dental

Wednesdays - 9.30 - 12 noon: 2 - 4 p.m.
(By appointment)

Immunisation & Vaccination

4th Thursday - 2 - 4 p.m.

St. Albans - Margaret Wix Health Centre,
High Oaks.

Telephone: 56994.

Infant Welfare

Wednesdays - 1.30 - 4 p.m.
(Dr. attends 1st and 3rd)

Speech Therapy

Mondays - 2 - 4 p.m.

Dental

Monday p.m. (weekly)

Thursday - a.m. and p.m. (weekly)

Friday - a.m. and p.m. (weekly)
(By appointment)

St. Albans - Principal Health Centre,
Civic Centre.

Telephone: 59211.

Immunisation & Vaccination
and Minor Ailments

Mondays - 9 - 12 noon.

(Dr. attends 9.30 a.m.)

Dental

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
and Friday - 9.30-12.30 p.m.: 2-5 p.m.

Saturdays - 9.30 - 12 noon (alternate)

Orthoptic

Monday - 9 - 12 noon: 2 - 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday - 1st, 3rd & 5th 9 - 12 noon:
2 - 4.30 p.m.

Thursday - 9.30 - 12 noon: 2 - 4.30 p.m.

Friday - 2 - 4.30 p.m.

Ophthalmic

Monday and Tuesday - 9.30 - 12.30 p.m.

Speech

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday - 9.30-12.30:

Tuesday 1.30 - 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday - 2. - 4 p.m.

Antenatal

St. Albans - Principal Health Centre (continued)

Infant Welfare	Tuesday and Friday - 1.30 - 4 p.m. (Dr. attends Friday)
Audiometrician	Foods issued Tuesday and Friday. 1st, 3rd and 4th Tuesdays - 9.30 - 12 noon: 2 - 4.30 p.m. 1st Friday - 9.30 - 12 noon. (By appointment)
Audiology	2nd and 4th Wednesdays - 9.30 - 12 noon: 2 - 4 p.m. (By appointment)

St. Albans - Cunningham Hill Health Centre,
Cell Barnes Lane.

Telephone: 53025.

Infant Welfare	Mondays - 2 - 4.30 p.m. (Dr. attends)
Immunisation & Vaccination	1st and 3rd Thursdays - 9.30 - 12 noon. (By appointment)
Speech	Fridays - 2 - 4 p.m. (By appointment)

St. Albans - Skyswood Health Centre,
Marshalswick Estate.

Telephone: 57041.

Infant Welfare	Monday and Friday - 2 - 4.30 p.m. (Dr. attends)
Immunisation & Vaccination	1st and 3rd Tuesday - 2 - 4 p.m. (By appointment)
Speech	Thursdays - 10 - 12 noon. (By appointment)
Antenatal	Thursdays - 2 - 4 p.m.
Dental	Tuesdays - 10 - 12 noon Thursdays - 10 - 12 noon: 2 - 4.30 p.m. (By appointment)

St. Albans - Watford Road,
Congregational Church Hall.

Infant Welfare	1st and 3rd Fridays - 2 - 4 p.m. (Dr. attends)
----------------	---

St. Albans City Hospital, Normandy Road Wing.

Telephone: 52211.

V.D. (Women)	Tuesdays - 5 - 7 p.m. Fridays 2 - 4 p.m.
V.D. (Men)	Tuesdays - 5 - 7 p.m. Fridays 10 - 12 noon.
Post-Natal	Wednesdays - 11 a.m.
Chest Clinic	Mondays - 2 p.m. (St. Albans patients)

Sandridge - Parish Hall.

Infant Weighing	2nd and 4th Tuesdays - 2.30 - 3.30 p.m.
-----------------	---

Shenley Village Hall.

Infant Welfare

1st and 3rd Wednesdays - 2 - 4 p.m.
(Dr. attends)

Wheathampstead - Mead Hall,
East Lane.

Infant Welfare

2nd and 4th Fridays - 2.30 - 4 p.m.
(Dr. attends 3 p.m)

Some of the County Council premises are also used by other organizations principally the Family Planning Association who hold sessions at Boreham Wood and Harpenden, and the Blood Transfusion Service who hold Donor Sessions at St. Albans Principal Health Centre, and Skyswood Health Centre.

Hospitals

I am indebted to Mr. K.S. Robson, Group Secretary, Mid-Herts Group Hospital Management Committee, for the following information relating to Hill End, High Wick and St. Albans City Hospitals.

HILL END HOSPITAL

No. of beds	771	Psychiatric
No. of discharges	1,484	

Out-Patients

No. of new patients	360
No. of attendances	2,139

Day Patients

No. of new patients	63
No. of attendances	7,258

X-ray department	2,951 units
------------------	-------------

Physiotherapy department	2,459 attendances
--------------------------	-------------------

HIGH WICK

Regional Unit for Psychotic and Maladjusted Children

Beds	18
Discharges	6

ST. ALBANS CITY HOSPITAL

Department	Beds Allocated	In-Patient Discharges	Out-Patients	
			New	Total Attendances
General Medicine	68	1,068	569	3,767
Paediatrics	39	323	354	1,933
Infectious Diseases	18	113		
Diseases of the Chest	10	43	836	4,698
Dermatology		9	372	1,353
Neurology			96	241
Physical Medicine			379	3,546
V.D.			187	900
Geriatrics	77	132		
General Surgery)		1,885	1,477	4,206
E.N.T. (T & A))		349	) 1,436	) 2,914
E.N.T. (Other))		178		
Trau. & Orth.Surgery)	102	1,324	1,660	4,913
Ophthalmology)		255	640	2,821
Radiotherapy)			55	172
Thoracic Surgery)			34	104
Dentistry)		19	610	2,385
Neurosurgery			22	38
Gynaecology	25	926	803	3,107
Obstetrics ante-natal)		)	784	6,052
" post-natal)	29	) 944	548	553
Special Care Babies	7	50		
Mental Illness			206	694
Allergy			186	187
Recovery	12			
Private Section 5	4	113		
" " 4	6			
Totals	397	7,731	11,254	44,584
Accident & Emergency			10,423	23,942

Maternity:	Live births	769
	Stillbirths	11

X-Ray Dept:	49,739 units
Physiotherapy Dept:	61,730 attendances

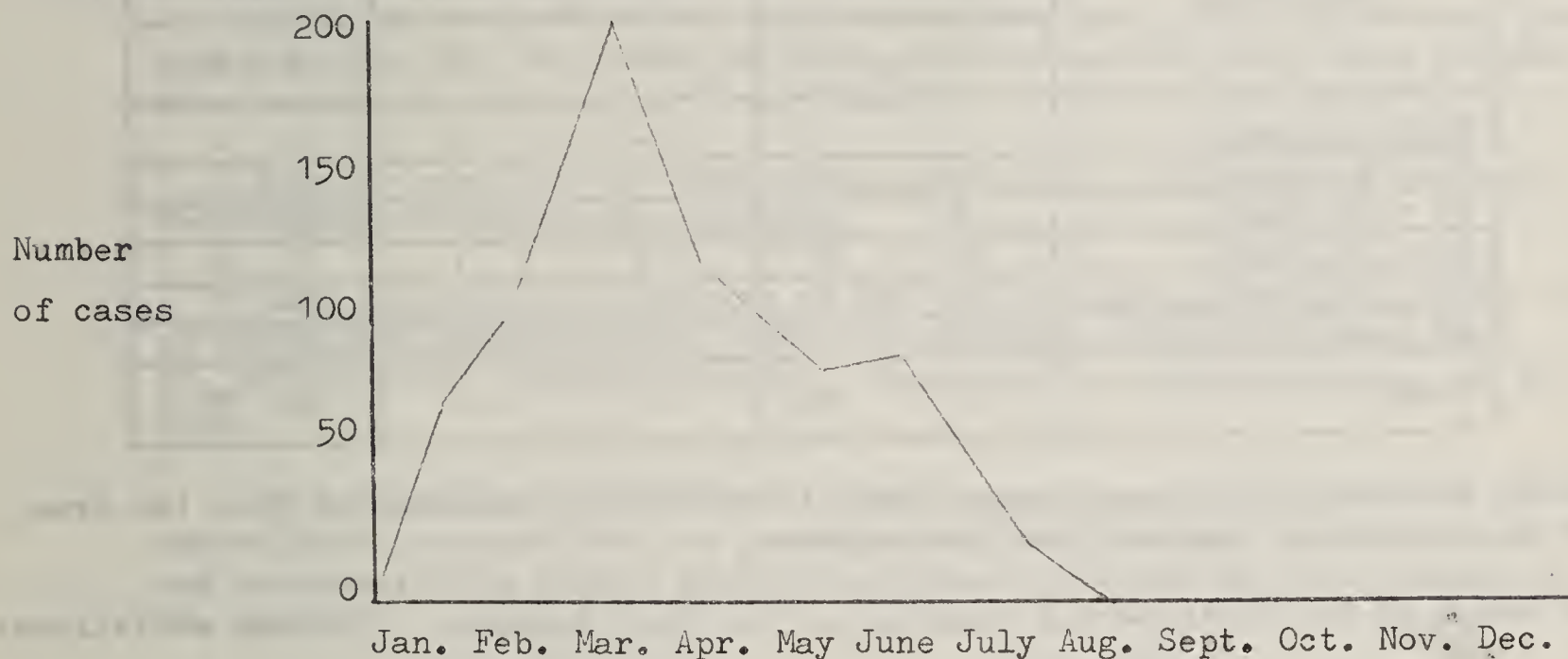
Section C.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	13
Whooping Cough	3
Measles	651
Pneumonia	2
Food Poisoning	3
Infective Hepatitis	7
Dysentery	18
Acute Encephalitis	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Typhoid	1
Paratyphoid	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2

Measles.

There was the expected outbreak of measles in 1965, with 651 cases. This compares with 79 in 1964 which was a non-epidemic year. The graph below shows the epidemic was over by the middle of the year.



Measles is a disease which only rarely causes deaths in this country but it does cause a great deal of ill health among children, and a great deal of extra work for the family doctor as on average each case of measles needs four visits from the doctor.

Influenza.

There were many respiratory illnesses in the city during February and March the number of claims for sickness benefit, running 150 per week more than the weekly winter average. Many of these were feverish colds but a number were true influenza.

Typhoid Fever

A middle-aged man was taken ill in July with typhoid after he had returned from a holiday in Spain. He was admitted to the St. Albans City Hospital for isolation and treatment and made a satisfactory recovery. One of his contacts was a food handler who was placed off work for 3 weeks until we were sure that she was not going to develop typhoid. No secondary cases occurred.

Food Poisoning.

Three cases of food poisoning due to *Salmonella typhimurium* were notified. In two of these the source of infection was in Italy. The other in a neighbouring town.

TUBERCULOSIS

During 1965 the following new cases of tuberculosis were notified in the St. Albans City.

Age Group	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	1	-	-	-	1
15 - 24 years	2	-	-	-	2	-
25 - 44 years	6	3	1	1	7	4
45 - 64 years	4	1	-	-	4	1
65 years and over	1	-	-	1	1	1
Total	13	5	1	2	14	7

During the year there was 1 respiratory (1 male) case transferred into the Area, and 29 cases were removed from the register.

The state of the tuberculosis register at the 31st December, 1965 was as follows:-

<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
205	137	18	20	380

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of St. Albans

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my twenty seventh Annual Report on the work of my Department for the year 1965.

Throughout the year progress in the improvement of the standard of hygiene in food premises has been maintained and I am again very pleased to acknowledge the co-operation of the great majority of traders in matters of food and food hygiene, to which a considerable amount of time is devoted by the Inspectors.

Talks on the work of the Department have been given to several local organisations and there was an average attendance of forty five persons at a course of lectures on Clean Food.

Regular sampling of "Designated" milks has continued and the usual satisfactory results were obtained.

Meat inspection by members of the staff continues to be carried out at Sandridge Slaughterhouse under the standing arrangement with the St. Albans Rural District Council. There are no slaughterhouses in the City.

To all members of the staff I wish to express my appreciation of their loyal co-operation and I would also like to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their support throughout the year.

I am,
your obedient Servant,

R.E.C. GODDARD

Chief Public Health Inspector

INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of visits made during the year:-

Public Health Acts	
Houses, Primary Inspections	146
Revisits	682
Moveable Dwellings	19
Common Lodging Houses	2
Infectious Diseases	191
Theatres, Cinemas and Public Halls	1
Workplaces, Offices and Shops	18
Swimming Pools	31
Rivers, Streams and Ditches	12
Drainage	249
Dirty and Verminous Premises	21
Dilapidated Premises	7
Keeping of Animals	15
Sundry Nuisances	56
Clean Air Act	
Smoke Observations	54
Boilerhouses	17
Smoke nuisances	20
Pollution measurement	581
Housing Acts	
Houses, Primary Inspections	14
Revisits	128
Overcrowding	4
Houses Let in Lodgings	83
Factories Act	
Factories with Power	64
Factories without Power	3
Building Sites	1
Noise Act	
Noise observations	34
Nuisances investigated	11
Pet Animals Act	19
Rag Flock Act	1
Animal Boarding Establishments Act	7
Riding Establishments Act	3
Miscellaneous Visits	593
Interviews	339

DEFECTS REMEDIED AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT

The defects and nuisances remedied or abated were 583, and 117 preliminary and seventeen statutory notices were served in connection therewith.

In addition to these notices, the abatement of insanitary conditions is effected by an interview with those directly concerned.

The following summary gives particulars of work carried out as a result of inspections:-

GENERAL

Roofs renewed or repaired	39
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	5
Rainwater gutters/pipes renewed or repaired	37
External walls rebuilt or repaired	31
Wall or ceiling plaster renewed or repaired	26
Floors renewed or repaired	18
Windows or doors renewed or repaired	85
Fireplaces renewed or repaired	2
Stairs renewed or repaired; Rails fixed	2
Dampness abated	46
Lighting provided or improved	3
Ventilation provided or improved	6
Foodstores provided or repaired	1
Yards and passages paved or repaired	10
Accumulations removed	3
Dustbins provided	2
Repairs to water supplies	11
Sinks and basins provided	7
Drains provided or repaired	20
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	15
W.C's provided or rebuilt	2
W.C's repaired	39
Gullies provided or repaired	3
Waste pipes and soil pipes provided or repaired	6

GENERAL (cont'd)

General repairs not included above	3
Drains and cesspools cleansed	20
Cesspools abolished	1
Dirty premises cleansed	2
Premises rat-proofed	11
Premises disinfected	1
Dangerous and Dilapidated structures	
dealt with	2
Overcrowding abated	2
Smoke nuisance abated	5
Noise nuisance abated	1
Other nuisances abated	11

FOOD REGULATIONS

Rooms cleansed	6
Equipment cleansed or improved	3
Hot water supply provided or improved	1
Food and equipment washing facilities	
improved	1
Food storage improved	1
Other matters remedied	57

HOUSING

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. Houses Demolished

In clearance areas

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	19	7
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act 1957	-	-	-

NOT in clearance areas

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act 1957	7	14	9
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

B. Unfit Houses Closed

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	12	5	3
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act 1957	-	-	-

C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(11) After informal action by local authority	117	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	15	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	2	-

D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of Year

	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)</u>
	(1)	(2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(15) Licenced for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-

E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of occupants of houses in column (1)</u>
	(1)	(2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Order, purchased in the Year	-	-

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are ninety-two caravans in the City stationed singly or in groups. The two largest sites accommodate fifty-six and twenty-three caravans respectively. A new licence was granted for one caravan.

The Corporation owns four sites - one at Abbey Camp, which holds four caravans, one at Folly Lane, which holds five caravans, one at Drake's Drive, which holds thirty-eight caravans, and one at Cell Barnes Lane, which holds eight caravans.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are two registered Common Lodging Houses in the City, and these have been well conducted.

MIS-USE OF EMPTY PROPERTIES

Trouble has been experienced with various buildings which have been vacated pending redevelopment of the sites. These buildings are often broken into by vagrants and others who do not object to 'sleeping rough'. They sleep in filthy piles of rags and papers and are not very particular regarding their toilet habits, consequently the premises very quickly become a nuisance. Owners of these buildings usually endeavour to secure them against unauthorised entry, but unless very strong material is used to seal doors and windows, their efforts fail. Generally speaking, the only solution is demolition, and in one case action was taken under Section 27 of the Public Health Act 1961.

PEST CONTROL

(a) Rats and Mice

Complaints received regarding infestations by rats and mice were considerably less than in the previous year. Treatments were carried out at twenty-three Local Authority premises, Six hundred and fifty-nine dwelling houses and One hundred and thirty other premises, including business premises.

Poisoning of these pests was carried out in accordance with Ministry recommendations, Warfarin being the poison mainly used.

There are fifteen annual contracts for inspection and treatments at business premises, and forty-eight business premises were treated on casual contract.

Test baiting of the foul sewers on estates in the outskirts of the City was carried out during the year and no infestation was discovered.

(b) Verulamium

Treatment for the destruction of rats on the lake islands was again carried out in the Spring. Only a small quantity of bait was taken and the infestation was much less than in previous years.

(c) Other Pests

In addition to dealing with complaints regarding ants, earwigs, etc., the Rodent Operator dealt with Three hundred and eighty-seven wasps' nests and destroyed thirty-nine rabbits and One hundred and forty pigeons.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Two Recording Stations for the National Survey of Atmospheric Pollution are operated by the City Council for the determination of smoke and sulphur dioxide emissions from chimneys. This work is carried out in co-operation with the Ministry of Technology and the results of the national survey are circulated to interested parties at home and abroad.

One station is situated at Mandeville Clinic in a mainly residential area, the other is at the Housing Department in Victoria Street in a mixed residential and business area.

Local recordings commenced in October 1962, so that it is possible over a period to note changes in the pollution pattern and endeavour to find the cause.

From July onwards a new form of weather record was kept, giving more detail regarding wind speed and direction, temperature, cloud cover, rainfall and the incidence of fog or mist. This again will be of great benefit in determining trends.

Concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide were generally less than those recorded in the previous year, although in October they were greater than in October 1964 because of the higher incidence of fog.

There is a very gradual reduction in the amount of smoke from domestic chimneys as less bituminous coal is being burned. More households are changing over to gas or electric heating and various forms of central heating; also much new housing development incorporates a system of smokeless central heating.

However, this voluntary process will take a considerable time, and the only sure way of dealing with domestic smoke is by the introduction of smoke control areas. Excessive smoke emissions from industrial premises have been few, and generally speaking co-operation is good between the Department and plant operators.

Complaints were received regarding the emission of oily smuts from chimneys serving a large heating and air conditioning plant. The factory management agreed to insulate the chimney stacks in order to maintain flue gas temperatures and prevent condensation. This had the desired effect, and smut emission ceased. One application for prior approval of a boiler plant was received and granted.

Complaints have been dealt with regarding excessive use of garden bonfires and bonfires on demolition sites. The latter practice can be justified to a certain extent when the woodwork is infested with wood worm.

SWIMMING BATHS

Water at the Corporation Swimming Baths in Cottonmill Lane is obtained from the main supply of the Colne Valley Water Company.

Regular inspections of the Bath have been carried out and eighteen samples, nine from the shallow (inlet) and nine from the deep (outlet) end were taken covering the period May to September, and all proved to be satisfactory. Satisfactory reports were also received on samples of water submitted periodically from the Verulamium Paddling Pool.

In addition, samples were taken during the same period from the pool at St. Albans School, St. Albans High School, and Birklands School. This work is advisory and is done in co-operation with the school authorities.

WATER SUPPLIES

The whole of the City area is served from public water mains direct to the houses with the exception of a very small number of houses in proposed Clearance Areas, where the supply is by means of stand-pipes.

Quarterly samples of water from the mains supply of the Colne Valley Water Company have been submitted to the Public Analyst for bacteriological examination, and all the samples were very satisfactory.

SEWERAGE

With the exception of a few houses connected to cesspools, all properties are on main drainage, the whole of the City being within the area of the West Herts Sewage Board.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

Complaints regarding excessive noise from factories and industrial processes have been few, and ice cream vendors have been co-operative in not sounding chimes outside permitted hours.

A complaint was received from the manager of a local hotel that the striking of the bell in the Clock Tower was disturbing residents during the night. The complaint was justified and subsequently the striking mechanism was stopped between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Complaints were received that a new air conditioning installation in a factory was causing a noise nuisance to people in nearby houses. An investigation was made, and the management agreed to carry out modifications to the ducting, which resulted in a considerable reduction in the amount of noise audible outside the factory area.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

This Act came into force on 1st April 1952, and the City Council adopted the recommendations of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals regarding conditions of licence.

Four licences were renewed during the year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

Two premises within the City are licenced under the above Act for the boarding of cats and dogs. They have been regularly visited and found to be well maintained.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Premises

The following table shows the visits paid to food premises during the year:-

Slaughterhouses	138
Butchers' Shops and Stalls	38
Fishmongers	11
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	36
Grocers	82
Fried Fish Shops	12
Other Food Shops	18
Bakehouses	8
Licensed Premises	35
Restaurants, Dining Rooms and Kitchens	56
Factory Canteens	20
Mobile Canteens	15
School Canteens	5
Other Food Premises	33
Dairies and Milkshops	115
Ice Cream Premises	44
Water Cress Beds	26
Food Vehicles	3

As will be seen from the foregoing, regular inspections of food premises have been carried out throughout the year.

A list of food condemned at these and other premises is included in a later paragraph.

All food stalls on the Saturday market have been visited regularly, and the stallholders have co-operated well in the handling and displaying of foodstuffs.

COMPLAINTS RE FOOD

Four complaints referred to the presence of "foreign bodies" in loaves of bread. On investigation one was found to be a small piece of vegetable oil, which, due to vibration of the machinery, had fallen into the dough; one referred to a fruit loaf which was alleged to contain small pieces of glass but which proved to be coarse grit which was probably present in the dried fruit. One loaf contained a slight smear which proved to be a slight deposit of soot - a problem with bakeries in industrial areas, particularly in London where this was baked; and one wholemeal loaf contained a small length of thread from a ~~flour~~ sack - the flour not being sieved before use as is done with other flours.

A jar of Red Cabbage was found to contain a sliver of glass which had broken away from the flange of the jar in the capping machine, and a jar of strawberry jam contained a wasp, but the explanations of the two manufacturers concerned were accepted by the Committee and legal proceedings were not instituted.

Considerable publicity was given in the National Press to the "Case of the Glowing Chicken" - a cooked chicken having apparently picked up some phosphorescence in the cold store of the shop, and was alleged by the customer to have glowed in the dark in the larder of her house.

Complaint was received that a steak and kidney pie tasted of engine oil and a pork pie contained a piece of metal, but as the purchases had been made three weeks before the complaint was received, no action was taken other than informing the manufacturer.

Foreign matter in a bridge roll was found to be a "blob" of vegetable oil; neither by visual examination or taste could it be confirmed that walnuts on a cream cake were mouldy; a mouldy Gateau was caused by the cherry filling being in the wrong layer, due to an error on the part of the bakehouse staff; and a "hard lump" in a shoulder of English Lamb was found to be a small gland which had not been removed during trimming.

Slight mould growth was found on a packet of skinless sausages, manufactured in September and kept in cold store before being supplied to a local trader who in turn sold the sausages to a customer in Harpenden.

The attention of the manufacturer and retailer was drawn to these complaints, and the complainants expressed satisfaction at the action taken.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Lectures have been given to ladies' clubs and social groups on the work of the Department. These groups appear to be particularly interested in food hygiene and clean air.

A course of three lectures on the clean handling of food was arranged in conjunction with the St. John Ambulance Association. Local food traders were invited to attend, and although the response was not as good as hoped for, the average attendance per lecture was forty-five.

At the end of the course an oral examination was held and thirty-four people qualified for the certificate issued by the Association. Assistance was also given in lecturing to students taking the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene course on food hygiene.

MEAT INSPECTION

One hundred and thirty-eight visits have been made to Sandridge Slaughterhouse in co-operation with St. Albans Rural District Council, and the following have been examined, viz:-

Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
335	160	308	1,439

PRESERVED FOODS, ETC.

Fifty-one premises are registered for the preparation and manufacture of preserved food such as sausages, fish frying, ham cooking and meat pickling.

ICE CREAM

(a) Premises

Premises (including five registered during the year) for the sale of ice cream under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 are as follows:-

Manufacture and sale of ice cream	2
Sale of ice cream	172

(b) Bacteriological Examination

The results of the bacteriological examination of ice cream during the year were very satisfactory.

Of the twenty-two samples examined, twenty were placed in Grade 1, one in Grade 2 and one in Grade 3.

(c) Chemical Examination

Two samples of ice cream were submitted for chemical analysis and the Public Analyst reported that they were of good quality and complied with the requirements of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment) Order 1953.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Number of premises registered as Dairies at 31.12.65	1
Number of persons registered as Distributors at 31.12.65	47

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

Number of persons holding at 31.12.65

Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation "Ultra Heat Treated"	2
Dealers' (Pasteuriser's) Licences	1
Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation "Pasteurised"	35
Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation "Sterilised"	29

The following table shows the results of the bacteriological examination of "Designated" milk during 1965. In the course of these examinations "Untreated" milks are submitted to the Methylene Blue Test and "Pasteurised" milks to the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.

The figures in brackets refer to the corresponding results in 1964.

Designation	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Untreated	24 (18)	24 (16)	- (2)		
Channel Island South Devon (Pasteurised)	22 (24)	22 (24)	- (-)	22 (24)	- (-)
Pasteurised	113 (116)	113 (115)	- (1)	113 (116)	- (-)
Totals	159 (158)	159 (155)	- (3)	135 (140)	- (-)

Three samples of milk were also examined for the presence of *Brucella Abortus* and all were reported as being negative.

FOOD AND DRUGS

The Public Analyst (Mr. J.D. Curzon, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.) reports on samples submitted during the year, as follows:-

"The number of samples examined under the Food and Drugs Act for the year ending 31st December 1965, amounted to 125, of which 61 were Formal and 64 Informal. All the Formal samples consisted of Milk.

The following table shows the average composition of the Milk samples, as compared with those submitted during the previous twelve months.

	<u>January 1964 to December 1964</u>	<u>January 1965 to December 1965</u>
Fat	3.88%	4.06%
Solids-non-fat	8.87%	8.98%

It will be seen from the above table that there has been an increase in both the average fat content and the percentage of Solids-non-fat constituents as compared with the previous two years.

All the samples of Milk were up to standard and complied with the Sale of Milk Regulations in respect of their general composition and were free from preservatives.

A miscellaneous selection of samples of various kinds has been examined during the year and these can most conveniently be divided into three categories:- FOODSTUFFS, CONDIMENTS AND SPICES, DRUGS.

FOODSTUFFS

Scotch Broth
Honey
Ginger Beer Shandy
Junior Carrots
Pork Luncheon Meat
Butter
Minced Beef Loaf
Boned Chicken
Marmalade
Diabetic Lemon Squash
Diabetic Lemon Juice
Orange Squash
Lime Marmalade

Pickled Gambo
Lemon Pie Filling
Lemonade Shandy
Junior Fruit Dessert
Chicken Soup
Creamed Mushrooms
Cod Roe
Bramble Seedless Jam
Orange Drink
Diabetic Orange
Lemon Squash
Lime Juice Cordial
Sugar-free Lime Marmalade

FOODSTUFFS (cont'd)

Lime Jelly Marmalade
Cream of Chicken Soup
Chopped Chicken Roll
Canned Chunky Steak
Dressed Crab
Spam Spread
Dream Topping
Pork Pie
Beef Sausages

West Indian Marmalade
Canned Chicken
Canned Minced Steak
Steak and Kidney Pie
Cheese Spread
Shredded Beef Suet
Chicken Croquettes
Pork Sausages
Beef Chipolata Sausages

CONDIMENTS AND SPICES

Almond Flavour
Pure Almond Essence
Ground Ginger

Ground Nutmeg
Onion Powder
White Pepper

DRUGS

Cream of Tartar
Eucalyptus
Tincture of Quinine
Tincture of Iodine
Castor Oil

Friars Balsam
Gee's Linctus
Camphorated Oil
Glycerin

Three samples of Sausages were submitted to me for examination during the year, 2 Beef and 1 Pork, and in the following table I set out the Meat content of these samples.

	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Meat Content</u>
<u>Beef</u>	No.1	54%
	No.2	61%
<u>Pork</u>	No.1	61%

It will be seen from the table that the meat contents of these Sausages were not of a particularly high standard. In fact they do not comply with the minimum recommendations of the Food Standards Committee for this reason or in respect of the amount of fat they contain. Since these recommendations are not law as yet and as the breaches of the standards were not gross, my certificates recorded these sausages as satisfactory. The amount of sulphur dioxide found in these sausages was within the permitted limit.

Among the above samples submitted a similar set of circumstances to the sausages arose in connection with the Chicken Croquettes. The meat content of these was below the minimum recommended by the Food Standards Committee and again my certificate recorded this as satisfactory.

CONDIMENTS AND SPICES

All the Condiments and Spices were of good quality and no complaint could be made as to their composition.

DRUGS

All the samples of Drugs submitted to me for examination were of good quality and complied with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia where applicable.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES

I examined two samples of Ice Cream sold in the St. Albans district and the following table shows their general composition.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Fat Content</u>	<u>Milk Solids other than Fat</u>
No.1 - Ice Cream, Tominey	11.3%	10.3%
No.2 - Dairy Ice Cream, Thrale	9.8%	12.1%

I confirm that the fat in sample No.2 consisted of butter fat.

TOWN SUPPLY WATER

I have made, as usual, during the twelve months under review, a quarterly examination of the St. Albans water supply, and am pleased to be able to report that it continues to possess a high degree of bacteriological purity and is, in every way, suitable to be used both for drinking and other general domestic purposes.

WATER SUPPLY TO WESTMINSTER LODGE

I have examined water samples taken from the new main at Westminster Lodge and have found it to be a pure and wholesome supply.

Your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. R.E.C. Goddard, also submitted to me during the year under review, a number of special samples and I will now refer to these under their respective headings.

SLICE OF MOULDY BREAD

I found that this bread was infected with green Penicillin mould and pink micrococcus prodigiosum. This case resulted in a successful prosecution of the bakery concerned.

DRIED MILK POWDER

It was thought that this powder contained foreign matter. I found an abnormally large number of aggregates of dried milk which were slightly scorched in this powder. This appeared to be the origin of the complaint of foreign matter being present.

WATERCRESS BEDS AND WATERCRESS

I examined various samples of water drawn from these beds during the summer months and found them to be unsatisfactory. Further samples of watercress grown in these beds were then taken and examined. These had been treated with hypochlorite but I found that the treatment was not sufficient to leave them in a bacteriologically satisfactory condition. Certain recommendations were made to modify the hypochlorite treatment and a further set of watercress samples after the new conditions of treatment were examined and found to be satisfactory. The unsatisfactory state of these watercress beds is due to increased water demand which has resulted in the springs partially failing and a greater dependence being made on river water.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. R.E.C. Goddard, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., your Deputy Inspector, Mr. L.A. Croft, and their colleagues in the Public Health Department, for the valuable co-operation I have received from them.

(Signed)

J.D. CURZON
Public Analyst for the
City of St. Albans

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Three hundred and eighteen visits were made for the inspection of meat and other foods, and the following list shows the food condemned.

Beef	87 lbs.
Lamb	4 lbs.
Lambs Liver	20 lbs.
Kidneys	32½ lbs.
Rabbit	56 lbs.
Tenderloins	400 lbs.
Bacon	246½ lbs.
Sausages	1 lb.
Ham	310½ lbs.
Chopped Ham and Pork	305 lbs.
Capons	30 lbs.
Chicken	20 lbs.
Stewed Steak	53½ lbs.
Steak & Kidney Pudding	12 lbs.
Corned Beef	244 lbs.
Luncheon Meat	215½ lbs.
Jellied Veal	154 lbs.
Tongue	44½ lbs.
Cheese	9 lbs.
Apples	114 lbs.
Jam	100½ lbs.
Tinned Soup	15 tins
Tinned Fruit	1542 tins
Tinned Vegetables	1400 tins
Tinned Fish	209 tins
Tinned Milk	162 tins
Tinned Milk Puddings	66 tins
Miscellaneous Tins	157 tins
Sauce	19 botts.
Raisins	30 lbs.
Figs	21 lbs.

Refrigeration Failures

Beef, Lamb & Pork	3 cwt.
Frozen Vegetables	39 pkts.
Frozen Fruit	4 pkts.
Frozen Fish	101 pkts.
Mousse	11 pkts.
Ice Cream	269 blocks

A P P E N D I X

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):-

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	3	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	246	64	12	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	1	-	-
	273	68	13	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:-

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	1	1	-	-	-
Total	12	12	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Section 133)

Nature of Work	Number of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists
Wearing) Making apparel) etc. Cleaning and Washing	18 -	- - -	- - -
Other classes of work	2	-	-
	20	-	-

